

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 291

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 34th and 35th sts.—
LILLES OWEN.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway.—FRENCH
OPERA LA PERICHOLE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
THE NEW PRIMA OF GEORGE.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—
THE NEW ACTS—BULLDOG, BAKER, & CO.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PASSE-
JOING OF RUSSIA DEPUTY.STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—OPERA
NIGHT—FANTASIE.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
A CIRCUS CASE—A GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ENGLISH
OPERA—LA PERICHOLE.WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 35th st.—Perform-
ances afternoon and evening—THE OCTOBER.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23rd st., between 4th and 5th ays.—
MAGNET.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HELP-A-FAVORITE
FAVORITE.ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-
way.—PRIMA DONNA FOR A NIGHT.NORRIS GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston streets.—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK. Matinee.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
THE LANCERS.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL
TRIO. PRIMA DONNA. Matinee at 2.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 365 Broadway.—
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 st., between 6th
and 7th sts.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.TONY PASTORI'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
NEW ENTERTAINMENTS, BURLINGTON, & CO.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—BALLAD CON-
CERT.PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, between
2d and 3d avenues.—EQUESTRIANISM, & C.AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third avenue
and Sixty-third street.—Open day and evening.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, October 18, 1871.

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St. Louis, taking them in, has provided for
twenty thousand of the homeless people of
Chicago. So goes on the noble work.

GENERAL BUTLER will repeat his speech on
"Washington Treaty in the Boston Lyceum
the 25th inst. Cape Ann is making capital
for him.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY assert that the
city's credit is destroyed. But every one of
these wealthy capitalists would buy it. It
is to-morrow to any amount at a fair price.
It is a bad plan to foul one's own nest.

GENERAL GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.—The Presi-
dent and his travelling party enjoyed them-
selves yesterday in a railway excursion away
up, or, as the song has it, "away down in
Maine." Short speeches and good dinners are
the rule of General Grant's excursions.

A VICTORY FOR BEN BUTLER.—A despatch
to the Boston Post from Springfield states that
Ben Butler swept the field against the ring,
or the anti-Butler faction, in the latter place,
on the occasion of a republican meeting for the
choice of a City Committee. General Ben has
another victory to gain—a victory over his
belligerent constituents on Cape Ann.

A HORRIBLE FIRE IN RUSSIA.—That at the
town of Bogoslov, in which eight hundred
houses are reported as destroyed, the fire
being the work of savage fanatics against the
Jews, who formed a large proportion of the
inhabitants of the town. This is much more
horrible than anything in incendiarism re-
ported from Chicago.

JUDGE PIERREPONT asserts that fraud and
plunder riot in the treasury, upon money of
which the honest laborer is deprived. Surely,
with Deputy Green in the Finance Department
and the Committee of Seventy at work, there
can now be no rioting of fraud and plunder
in the Treasury, and no necessity to deprive
the honest laborer of his money.

THE MEXICAN CONGRESS has re-elected
Juarez President of the republic. He re-
ceived one hundred and eight votes—all that
were cast. The oppositionists did not vote.
Mexico City was tranquil. The country gen-
erally appears to be "looking up," notwith-
standing the efforts of some "sorehead" native
politicians in the line of political agitation.
The existence of such a condition of affairs is
always agreeable to the American people.

THE VISIT of a deputation of the Committee
of Seventy to Governor Hoffman, an account
of which is published in the HERALD to-day,
will be productive of some good, although the
Governor has not been able to discover any
power vested in him by the constitution of the
State to seize upon the government of the
city of New York, turn out the officers elected
by the people and place the city under mar-
tial law.

The Fire Storm of the Northwest—Are We to Have an American Desert?

The fire storm still pursuing its silent
and undisputed march through the noble
forests of the Northwest beggars descrip-
tion. In the blaze of its conflagration the
lucid glare of Chicago pales upon the eye.
The mind sickens with the protracted tale
of horror, and it is only the stifled moan of help-
less humanity—Niobe-like, "voiceless in its
woe"—that can induce the journalist to con-
tinue the recital.

Since the close of August, as the telegraph
recently informed us, the gorges and valleys
and summits of the Rocky Mountains have
been on fire, and the labors of the National Sur-
vey have been seriously retarded by the dense
clouds of smoke. By whatever agency begun,
such a fire could not be harmless at a season
when all nature is withered and scorched by
the summer sun, and especially when kindled
right in the current of that band of westerly
winds which eternally sweeps the middle and
higher latitudes of the globe.

Without stopping to repeat the fast fol-
lowing telegrams announcing new and ever wider
sweeps of the alarming foe, it is enough for us
to know that the whole country is threatened
with a great calamity. Are we to have in the
very center of our Continent, and in the very
midst of the magnificent granary of the North-
west, an artificial desert, rivaling in aridity
and barrenness the famous deserts of the Old
World? It is not improbable that the now
parched and dreary regions of Central Asia
may once have been covered with vegetation
and forests that made it a habitable and happy
home for man. It is not improbable that the
far-famed Valley of the Nile itself, with its
prolific soil, supported a vegetation almost
Amazonian, but, under the wasting area of
Egyptian civilization, and by losing "the rich-
ness which the clouds of heaven dropped upon it,"
lost its physical wealth and then entered
upon its career of political decay. The fright-
ful sufferings of the people of Wisconsin, Min-
nesota and Michigan, and the sorrows of
Chicago, ought first to excite our attention and
awaken every chord of sympathy. For them
the most prodigal extravagance of charity can,
perhaps, do little more than alleviate the
temporary miseries of their state. But, beyond
the present hour, the American people have
something to do and to learn from their common
losses and bereavements in these appalling
conflagrations. One of the first of these lessons
must be the value of their inheritance in our
vast territory, which has heretofore been re-
garded as little better than prey for the public
plunderer, or at best as a bait for the emigrant.
THE HERALD has already pointed out the im-
mense importance of the forests of the North-
west, and of the whole country, as the mantle
which nature, or, rather nature's God, has spread
for a protection over the fair bosom of our
Mother Earth. The processes which lead to the
gradual destruction of these forests must be
checked before they have gone too far; for when
once the mischief has been done no agency of
man, however herculean, can repair the incal-
culable damage. The forest tree, through
long ages of English history, was the sacred
property of the Crown, and not even the
huntsman dared intrude upon it, lest he
should infringe upon or mar the sport of his
royal master. If, under monarchical govern-
ment such laws as ruled the forests were
proper for preserving the pleasure of the mon-
arch, how much more in America should the
interests of the whole people, in this matter,
be guarded by law and statute?

In all the more elevated and interior regions
of the United States west of the Mississippi the
annual rain fall has never exceeded that which
was necessary to sustain animal and vegetable
life. Even in the Valley of the Missouri it has
occasionally been necessary to drive the cattle
in August for hundreds of miles to water, and
thus pasture them far from home during the
dry season. The hardy emigrants on the eastern
slopes of the Rocky Mountains has only to
repeat the celebrated experiment of the travel-
ler Deluc (who remarked that the head of his
walking stick always fell off in high mountain
ascents, from the shrinking of the wood) to
learn that the higher and upper strata of the
atmosphere have become dry and vaporless,
and that no more depend for rain only upon
the surface current of air. So universal is
this phenomenon of dryness in the loftiest and
even moderately elevated regions of the air
that during the sojourn of Piazzi Smyth, the
Astronomer Royal for Scotland, on the Peak
of Teneriffe—a peak that lifts itself in the Can-
aries out of the very billows of the Atlantic—
the aridity of the air was painful and distress-
ing to the philosopher. During his residence
at the Cape of Good Hope—the Cabo Torren-
toso (or Stormy Cape) of Vasco de Gama—Sir
John Herschel relates that when walking
beneath the tall fir trees on the side of Table
Mountain he was sub-
jected to a heavy shower of rain, but on going
out from beneath the trees the rainfall im-
mediately ceased. Even on the storm-swept
coast of Scotland, where, as the ancient
forest trees decayed along the margin of the
sea, and the peat mosses crept over their
prostrate trunks, the humidity has continued
to abate year by year until, from want of
moisture, the very moorlands, in whose holes,
as we know, the Covenanters of the seventeenth
century took refuge from their pursuers, are
now gone and nowhere to be traced.

Fearful as are the present losses of the
Northwest, therefore, the prospective conse-
quences of the destroying flame are yet more
threatening and call for the utmost efforts of
the government to avert them, if it is still
possible. Minnesota and Central and Western
Wisconsin will probably be the greatest suf-
ferers, and, if we may calculate the magnitude
of the Chicago calamity, the immensity of the
other disasters far outstrips that of our sister
City of the Lakes. Magnificent and colossal
as have been the efforts and charities of the
country to repair the loss in the great Western
metropolis, the country must make other and
at least equal efforts for the relief of the
Northwest.

These events, which will mark an important
year in history more signal than that of the
great fire of London, call for the establishment
of a national police over our great Western
Plains and Territories more effective and vigi-
lant than has ever yet been exercised. In
former times the hostile Indians occasionally
fired the prairies, but the results of such
incendiarism were meagre and insignificant
compared with the loss of a single square

mile of aged oaks and pines, representing the
growth of ages. It was a favorite theory of
Mr. Espy that the farmers of thickly-wooded
countries might, under favorable atmospheric
conditions, produce artificial rain by kindling
immense fires. The theory, no doubt, might
be now and then verified in the vicinity of
large bodies of water, or where the air is
richly charged with aqueous vapor, but in the
dry season of the Northwest, when rain is
most needed, the experiment must be not far
from madness. It is possible that the present
disasters have been partly due to some such
experiment by persons of little judgment or
forecast. But, however this may be, here-
after there must be an argus eye kept over
this parched region in the summer and
autumn. The daily reports of Signal Service
will here come into play, and by an early re-
port of the presence of vast quantities of
smoke in the higher air current (of which the
chief signal officer gave us warning this year
in August) the government might obtain warn-
ing of the fire-storm and send, if necessary,
an army to fight the flames. As surely as the
sun crosses "the line" at the next equinox so
surely, in the ordinary course of nature, may
we count upon a recurrence of dryness and
drought in the region of our country near the
ninety-eighth meridian. A few more such
fires, and one of the fairest portions of the
land may be brought to a state of desolation
beyond the power of human labor and human
skill to reconvert it. Time is money, and this
whole subject should be carefully studied
by the government, and timely arrangements
perfected for preventing a repetition of the
appalling catastrophe of the year. Otherwise
we may have, in our country, a doomed dis-
trict, in which the tragedy which befell the
ancient Cities of the Plain is to be re-enacted.

OF COURSE A NUMBER of impostors are
trying to make a penny or two for themselves
under the banner of Chicago charity. All
good works have such drawbacks. Among
the great number of letters that we have re-
ceived proposing ways and means for the
charitable purpose of relieving Chicago we
have detected a few of these frauds, though
not so many as might have been expected.
To all such we would say that true charity
seeketh not her own, and to the Doctor es-
pecially who writes us of his perfect willing-
ness to deliver three public lectures on phre-
nology, fifty cents admission, with "descrip-
tions" and "examinations" of character, all for
the benefit of Chicago, provided two or three
responsible gentlemen will only arrange for
the same, we would further suggest that he
can serve Chicago just as well by contributing
a few dollars of his income, and his orthogra-
phy strongly indicates that he could not do
more than that by his lectures. His charitable
impulse is highly commendable, but he evi-
dently lacks the method of doing good.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY declare that
the city is bankrupt in credit and can get no
more money to carry on the government. Now,
then, is the time for the redemption of
their pledge to stand by Deputy Comptroller
Green and supply him with all the funds he
may need.

THE PRESIDENT has issued his proclamation
suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the
nine Ku Klux counties of South Carolina. The
President holds that the refusal of the
Ku Klux in those counties to disband or sur-
render their arms on the promulgation of his
first proclamation renders their combination a
rebellion against the government, and being
such he holds that the public safety re-
quires the suspension of the writ of
habeas corpus. It is, however, an ex-
treme measure, likely to be obnoxious
to the conservation of the country; but the
great faith in the honesty and integrity of the
President will, in the long run, satisfy the
people that he acts only for the best. As a
soldier he was mainly famous for strong and
decisive blows, following one quickly upon
another, so that the enemy had no time to
reorganize, and, having tried with partial suc-
cess, mild measures, the law courts and warn-
ing proclamations in his prosecution of this
war upon the Ku Klux, he follows with a
more effective blow than either, being too
wise a general to let the scotched snake go
unkilled.

EX-GOVERNOR SALOMON wants the civil
law to be set aside in New York and military
law to be substituted. He believes that the
courts of the State would sustain the Execu-
tive in such a course. But would the people
submit to lawlessness on the part of the Gov-
ernor any more than on the part of a private
citizen?

A SENSIBLE JURY AND SENSIBLE VERDICT.—
It is not often that a jury can be found in any
of our courts that will render a verdict of
damages against a railroad company. A com-
mendable exception showed itself in a suit
before Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court.
Mr. Rockwell, who formerly belonged to a
hook and ladder company, in running to a
fire with his company, caught the top of his
foot upon the sharp point of a splintered frag-
ment of one of the rails of the Third Avenue
Railroad Company's track. The injuries he
sustained permanently crippled him. This
accident occurred six years ago. This power-
ful and rich corporation, with its facilities in
procuring the "law's delays," prevented the
suit being brought to trial till the present
term, hoping, no doubt, to exhaust both the
patience and the money of the prosecutor.
Pleadings and justice triumphed in the end. The
case was brought to trial on Monday and con-
cluded yesterday, with a verdict of \$12,500
for Mr. Rockwell, and certainly, as the facts
very plainly show, a more just verdict is
rarely recorded in our courts.

GENERAL DIX was at Albany with the depu-
tation of the Committee of Seventy. But he
did not back up the plea for martial law in
New York. General Dix is a soldier and
knows what martial law means.

WELL SAID, MR. ROBESON.—The Secretary
of the Navy has just been laying down the
law to the youngsters of the Annapolis scho-
lar on the vulgar, mean and barbarous as-
sault of "hazing," and he tells those "lively
lads" that "while mere youthful vivacity and
mischief may be overlooked, persistent black-
guardism is inconsistent with the character of
an officer and a gentleman, and will not be
tolerated." "Persistent blackguardism" de-
fines the nuisance exactly.

The Governor and the Committee of Seventy—An Intellectual Appeal for Martial Law.

A delegation from the Committee of Seventy
waited upon Governor Hoffman, at Albany,
yesterday, and laid before him a statement
purporting to represent the condition of our
municipal affairs, with a view of inducing the
Governor to interpose in some way or other
to rescue the city from the hands of the present
office-holders. The address of Judge Pierrepont,
the remarks of other members of
the deputation and the reply of Gov-
ernor Hoffman are published in the
HERALD to-day. It is difficult to
gather, from the highly colored speech of
Judge Pierrepont, exactly what the committee
required the Governor to do. To be sure he
was told that the executive power is vested
in him; that he is the Commander-in-Chief of
the naval and military forces of the State;
that he is to take care that the laws are faith-
fully executed; that "no flimsy web of cun-
ning fraud interwoven in the stealthy charter"
can take away his constitutional powers;
that "the robust sense of our people breaks
through these shams, and knows that the Chief
Magistrate of the State under its supreme
law can suspend public robbers and law-
breaking conspirators from official power,"
and a great deal more of what might be truth-
fully called "glittering generalities." But
whether he was required to march a military
force into the city and to send a gunboat down
the Hudson River was not distinctly stated.
Ex-Governor Salomon, it is true, came more
directly to the point and suggested that as the
Governor would clearly have the right to
declare martial law and to take military pos-
session of New York in the event of riot and
bloodshed in the streets, he might as well
exercise the power at once and seize upon the
municipal government at the point of the bayonet.
But the Governor quietly asked whether Mr. Salo-
mon could find any warrant in the constitu-
tion for the usurpation of such arbitrary
power; and although the latter expressed the
opinion that the courts would sanction the
lawless act—an opinion from which all think-
ing people will differ—the Governor politely
declined to play the part of an executive
revolutionist. The delegation was reminded
that in order to obtain Executive interference
they must be specific in their charges and in
their demands, and must require at the hands
of the Governor in reality the enforcement of
the laws, and not their violation.

The interview will be productive of good.
It will ease the minds of the frightened com-
mitteemen, if they really apprehend riot and
bloodshed in the city, inasmuch as they are
told, first, that ample preparation has been
made to meet any difficulty of that character
and to enforce the laws and maintain public
order; and next, that the Governor, after a
searching inquiry, has failed to discover
any indication of an intention on the part
of any person to break the peace, and believes
that the election of next month will pass off in
a quiet and orderly manner. It will clear
away a great deal of the mist that has enveloped
our municipal troubles, inasmuch as the
Governor, in a few pointed, common sense re-
marks, reminds the people that, however shame-
fully the Treasury may have been plundered
in the past, there is now no danger of any
waste or misappropriation of the public
money—first, because Deputy Comptroller
Green is at the head of the financial depart-
ment, and next, because in the event of the
removal of Deputy Green, which the
delegates pretended to apprehend,
the injunction of the Court steps in to the pro-
tection of the Treasury. It will remind the
taxpayer, too, that their plain duty is to aid
the city's credit at this time by prompt pay-
ment of their taxes, and there are few men
who will not agree with the Governor in the
opinion that the citizens who withhold pay-
ment, under the flimsy plea that funds have
heretofore been committed by municipal offi-
cers, are influenced, not by considerations for
the public good, but by the desire to use their
money for their own purposes.

The deputation made one singular state-
ment. They informed the Governor that
money could not much longer be obtained to
carry on the government. This will be a
double surprise to the people. It is gener-
ally believed that the credit of the city is ex-
cellent, and that such city bonds as can be
legally issued are taken up with avidity on
the market. There certainly has been no
hesitation on the part of capitalists to invest
in such securities, and any amount that
might be offered by Deputy Green to-morrow
would find ready purchasers. But even
should there be any difficulty in ne-
gotiating city bonds, the people
remember that the wealthy gentlemen
of the committee who make this remarkable
attack upon the public credit have pledged
and bound themselves to supply Deputy Green
with all the money he may need to carry on
the government, even should it be necessary
to await legislative action before obtaining
repayment. Do they now ignore or recall
this pledge? Are they willing to leave Mr.
Green in the lurch and to see his financial
administration a miserable failure? Let us
hope not. Stump speeches are well enough
in their way, and ambitious politicians
may be excused for showering laudations
upon the noble army of laborers who are
about to be thrown out of work
and who cannot obtain the money they
have already earned. It may even be ac-
cused to slander the good name and credit of
the city by begging at the Executive chair for
martial law and State bayonets in order to carry
a political point. But at least let the seventy
millionaires who have pledged their support
to Deputy Green carry out their voluntary
promise and supply him with funds out of
their ample means to carry on the machinery
of the government until the Legislature shall
come to our relief with a good charter and a
new deal for the municipal offices, and the
people shall enjoy the opportunity to rid them-
selves of the whole crew of greedy, grasping,
brawling political sharks, outside and in.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY is troubled
with bad dreams. It imagines the city is in
revolt, and fears riot and bloodshed. Gov-
ernor Hoffman declares that his sleep is un-
troubled, that no one is going to make any
riot, and that the election will be quiet and
orderly. Doctors differ.

Mrs. Moulton—The New Star in the Musical World.

Mrs. Moulton has passed the ordeal of a
professional debut before a most critical and
fashionable audience, and the verdict is as
highly complimentary as deserved. Her con-
certs at Stelway Hall have placed her in the
front rank of the few first rate singers in the
world. This is the judgment of the press, the
public and artists. Public expectation was
rather exacting because of the honors she had
received for her vocal ability from the royal
courts of Europe, and especially from the Em-
peror Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie
while singing only as an amateur and in a
social way; but it was not disappointed. Her
first appearance in the professional career she
has commenced showed that her fame in that
charmed circle of the Old World was well
merited. There has never been seen more
fashionable or critical audiences in this
city than that attending her performance.
This is due in part, no doubt, to Mrs. Moul-
ton's social standing, though more to the rare
excellence and cultivation of her voice. The
enthusiastic plaudits, encores and profusion of
bouquets which she received were tributes to
her exquisite vocalization. This country has
produced several fine professional female
singers, and among them we may mention Miss
Kellogg and Madame Van Zandt, besides a
number of charming amateurs who have voices
and musical ability enough for a successful
professional career if they chose to enter upon
that. There appears to be something in our
climate and the nature of American women
favorable to the development of the finer qual-
ities of the voice. Patti was an American
girl, though born of foreign parents, and now
we have another native star in Mrs. Moulton,
who promises to take the highest position in
opera as well as in the concert room after
some training. In the quality of her voice
Mrs. Moulton stands scarcely second to any
prima donna in this country or abroad. Then
she has the advantage of being very handsome,
of a charming expression, fine figure and hav-
ing great taste, which always prove attractive
to the public. She begins under very favor-
able auspices, and has, we think, a bright pros-
pect in the future.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY appear to
have become enamored of martial law. Do
they know what martial law means? and do
they desire the stain of martial law to rest on
the metropolis of the United States in a time
of peace?

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—While
Governor Hoffman refused to place New York
city under martial law at the suggestion of
Judge Pierrepont and ex-Governor Salo-
mon, he expressed his earnest desire to aid
by all means in his power in the punishment
of any persons who may have defrauded the
public treasury. To that end he instructed
Attorney General Champlain to engage Charles
O'Connor as counsel in the prosecution of any
fraudulent contractors or unfaithful public
officer against whom ground of action may
exist. The Attorney General has addressed a
letter to Charles O'Connor, authorizing him to
bring any suits he may think expedient in the
name of the State. This is a movement in the
right direction, and it is to be hoped it may
lead to good results. It destroys any further
usefulness on the part of the Committee of
Seventy, whose occupation is now gone.

RELIEF FOR THE FORESTERS OF MICHIGAN
AND WISCONSIN.—We are glad to say that the
public attention is being drawn to these
suffering people, that our fellow citizens of
this metropolis are coming to their help
through the HERALD office; that Detroit and
other cities are acting nobly, and that as far
west as San Francisco they are giving a por-
tion of their liberal relief collections to Michi-
gan and Wisconsin. Let those people make
known their wants, and help will
come to them; for at this day the universal
idea is that of St. Paul, "Faith, Hope and
Charity, these three; but the greatest of these
is Charity."

JUDGE PIERREPONT begs Governor Hoff-
man to have a military force in readiness
strong enough to quell a riot which has been
threatened and incited. We hope the inciters,
who have been on one side prompting the labor-
ers to pull down citizens' houses, and on the
other side urging the workmen to "pull
down" the citizens themselves, will take
notice of the Governor's statement that he is
prepared for any such ruffianism and knows
how to deal with the ruffians.

THE GREAT AGITATOR.—It was Wendell
Phillips, but it is General Butler. His latest
sensation is the ignoring of the mackerel
rights of his Gloucester fishermen by the
Treaty of Washington. He claims that they
have the right to catch mackerel, and like
wise codfish, in American waters or British
waters, and that the Nova Scotia fishermen
have "no rights which white men are bound
to respect." But we are not much alarmed
by this warlike movement of the General; for
it has become an old trick with him, when
other sensations are used up, to fall back upon
his fishermen and their mackerel. The case
has an awful smell of spoiled fish and gun-
powder, but there will be no war.

CAUTION TO COAST TELEGRAPH SIGNAL
OPERATORS.—The Innas steamship City
of Paris, from New York, arrived at Queenstown
yesterday safe and in good order. She had not
been disabled, as was reported on Monday night,
and proceeded to Liverpool. The signal tele-
graph operator stationed at Cape Clear made
a mistake; hence the error. Signal tele-
graph operators on coast lines should be ex-
tremely careful in the discharge of their duty,
and thus avoid the danger of creating unnecessary alarm.

JUDGE PIERREPONT states that fraud and
mischief have so impaired the credit of the city
that money cannot be obtained to keep the
suffering laborers employed. Well, let the
Judge and his sixty-nine fellow committeemen
patriotically lend the city one hundred thou-
sand dollars each to carry on the public works
and pay the poor laborers. They will thus
redeem their pledge and the city will return
the money with interest.

FOUND DROWNED.—These reports from our
river fronts appear to be increasing. Do the
police attend to their duties at night along
our docks, slips and piers? Superintendent
Kelso should look into this matter.

The Emperor William's Speech—Germany and Austria.

Our news from Germany this morning is to
the effect that after Emperor William deliv-
ered his speech the Reichsrath adjourned
without transacting any business. It is im-
possible, however, to refuse to admit that the
Emperor in person made a very solid and
sensible speech—a speech which rang over
Europe and the echoes of which, in spite of
the broad Atlantic, are resounding over the
American Continent to-day.

The hopeful and confident tone of the Em-
peror's speech and the manner in which, so
far as we can judge, it was received, suggest
to us the very different positions and pros-
pects of the German and Austrian Empires.
Emperor William refers proudly to the past,
and particularly to the past year. And well
he may. Since 1866 Germany has been grow-
ing, and growing grandly. German unity, so
long the dream of poets, is now a glorious
fact; and the aged but vigorous Emperor
knows that in the future history of Fatherland
his name will be proudly mentioned in con-
nection with Carlemarque and the First Otto and
the Red-Bearded Frederic. The House of
Hohenzollern is now grander than the House
of Hapsburg, and it will be impossible for the
future historian to refuse to admit the First
William did as much for his country as did
the greatest of the Caesars of the past. Empe-
ror William succeeds, and Germany is strong
because the policy pursued is the policy of unity.
Austria grows weak, and Francis Joseph fails
because Austria pursues or endeavors to
pursue a policy of disunion. The policy of
the Prussian Court is to make Germany one
and to destroy all small nationalities. The
policy of Austria is to maintain the empire,
but to make the nationalities independent.
Both policies are a necessity, but the one suc-
ceeds and the other fails. In a few years
Germany will be, if it is not now, the
mightiest Power in Europe. In a few years
Austria will be unknown, and provision will
have to be made in the valley of the Danube
for the heir of Rudolph of Hapsburg.

The lesson is all important. It is the old
lesson—union is strength. No people or
peoples once united dare go back. We know
the value of union because we fought and bled
for it and saved it. Great Britain is now
pressed as Austria has been pressed since
1866. Had we yielded to the South we should
have been ruined. Austria has yielded, and
Austria to all appearances has failed. Let all
the peoples take warning. A backward
policy is death. We look forward to a grander
union, a larger nationality, a universal repub-
lic. Whatever tends to check the movement
or hinder this result must fail. In the policy
of Germany we see strength and wisdom. In
the policy of Austria we see weakness and
folly.

THE LITTLE SPECK OF WAR that has re-
vealed itself in Gloucester, no bigger than a
man's hand, has increased to the dimensions
of an ordinary war cloud. The schooner
under debate, the Horton, has not yet ar-
rived at that port, and the people are unduly
excited over the picture of the chase which
their imaginations drew. The President ap-
pears to be fully advised of all the points in
the case, and he has directed three additional
revenue cutters and gunboats to the scene of
expected danger. It is stated, though ap-
parently on no authority better than the
rumors that are eagerly accepted as
very credible stories by the agi-
tated Gloucester brain, that the revenue
cutter Mahoning, which put to sea yesterday
from that port with sealed orders, had instruc-
tions to seize the Horton wherever found,
whether in possession of a British gunboat or
not, and bring her into Gloucester. Her
forcible recapture from a British gunboat
would embroil us at once in war, especially if
it had been personally ordered by the Presi-
dent himself, and we doubt the accuracy of
the report. But there is no question that
affairs in Gloucester and the bay are at boiling
point, and that too much hot blood
among naval officers may rend like waste
paper that famous instrument called "the
Treaty of Washington."

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY call upon Gov-
ernor Hoffman, in the sacred name of justice,
law, peace and endangered liberty, to usurp
power, violate law, take military possession
of New York city and rule with the bayonet.
But the Governor cannot find any authority in
the constitution for such a usurpation.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.—The news
of the late rains in Michigan, Wisconsin and
Minnesota. And now comes the additional
good news of a severe snow storm in Wyoming
Territory, on the line of the Pacific Railroad,
the snow falling to the depth of three feet in
many places and delaying the passenger trains
twelve hours. All this is good and welcome
news; for it means the extinction of these
destructive prairie and forest fires on the
plains and in the mountains, which, since July
last, have been raging in numerous localities
and over extensive districts, from the Pacific
coast to the great lakes. Thanks to a merciful
Providence for these blessed rains and
snows.</